

Department of State Police

1. What are your views on the current level of state troopers? Does the Department employ enough troopers to carry out its mission? If not, what is your plan to rectify that?
2. The Department of State Police is currently engaged in an investigation into alleged fraudulent activities at Wayne County Metropolitan Airport. Those charges were forwarded to the Department for investigation by then-Attorney General Granholm. Now that the Department is under the direct supervisory control of now Governor Granholm, do you foresee any issues arising that might change how the Department is investigating these allegations of fraud at Metro Airport?
3. What are your thoughts on Michigan's current concealed weapon (CCW) statute?
4. Describe what you think is your role in the state's emergency management network?
5. What are your thoughts on the current proposal for a new building for the Department of State Police ? Do you support this project? Why or why not?
6. What are your thoughts on the department's communications system?
7. Would you support allowing local governments to share space on the state's communication towers?
8. Would you support allowing private industry to share space on the state's communication towers?
9. What are your thoughts on the State Police providing primary police protection to local units of government in financial distress?

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**APPOINTMENTS QUESTIONNAIRE
OFFICE OF THE SENATE MAJORITY LEADER**

**TADARIAL JOSHUA STURDIVANT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE**

Additional Question Responses

Question 1. What are your views on the current level of state troopers? Does the Department employ enough troopers to carry out its mission? If not, what is your plan to rectify that?

Current trooper strength stands at 1,166 troopers, down 169 troopers. Another 16 troopers are scheduled to retire prior to February 1, 2003, and through continuing attrition the trooper strength is estimated to be 1,075 by end of FY03. Since lack of funding will prevent the department from holding a recruit school in FY03, the trooper strength will continue to fall in FY04 to approximately 1,000 or less. However, it is important to note that these are somewhat conservative estimates.

Between November 2002 and September 2003, approximately 360 department members will become eligible to retire. Approximately 35 troopers are on temporary assignment to the Investigative Services Bureau in various drug teams around the state. Nine troopers have been called to active military service and are serving various tours of duty.

Projected Recruit School Cost:

After reviewing current year revenues and projected expenditures, the department has determined that insufficient resources exist to fund a trooper recruit school in FY03. To accomplish the goal of graduating 110 troopers, the department estimates that additional FY03 funding ranging from \$2.1 million to \$6.4 million, for one-time training/equipment costs plus recruit salary and wages, would be needed depending on the start date of the school.

In the event resources were available to fund a trooper school in FY03, beginning in FY04 a corresponding base salary and wage funding adjustment would also need to occur, as would subsequent adjustments in outlying fiscal years to accommodate trooper progression in pay.

Example 1: Start date of April 2003	\$13,800.0
Example 2: Start date of August 2003	\$10,800.0

Uniform Services Bureau Staffing:

Troopers	1,166
Sergeants	225
Lieutenant	15
First Lieutenant	62 (Post Commanders)

Inspectors	8
Captains	7
Civilian Support	192

How many posts are open less than 24-hours:

Fifty-one of the 64 state police work sites limit their administrative hours to normal business hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The remaining 13 posts are open to the public 24 hours per day. There are 7 posts associated with the regional dispatch centers that have 24-hour operations and, in addition, the Jackson, Brighton, Niles, Flint, St. Ignace, and Sault Ste. Marie Posts are also open to the public around the clock.

How many satellite offices/locations:

The department currently has 8 resident troopers, 4 detachments, and 20 satellite offices.

Currently, the department can meet its mission with the trooper staffing.

Question 2. The Department of State Police is currently engaged in an investigation into alleged fraudulent activities at Wayne County Metropolitan Airport. Those charges were forwarded to the Department for investigation by then-Attorney General Granholm. Now that the department is under the direct supervisory control of now Governor Granholm, do you foresee any issues arising that might change how the Department is investigating these allegations of fraud at Metro Airport?

No

Question 3. What are your thoughts on Michigan's current concealed weapon (CCW) statute?

The previous CCW law was viewed as a much more discretionary process as opposed to the current more standardized system. Beyond the initial adjustment regarding administrative procedures and legal interpretations, the state has experienced minimal effects with the change in the CCW law. The annual report in July 2002 reported only a handful of incidents regarding the misuse of firearms by license holders.

There were some changes made to the CCW law at the end of 2002 to address or clarify some issues of concern. Some of those changes include:

- allowing the carrying of a pistol into pistol free zones for Motor Carrier, Capitol Security, and reserve officers while on duty, as well as retired police officers;

- simplifying the application and renewal process by making them identical (in process and cost);
- exempting the pistol training requirements for retired police officers; and
- requiring individuals to immediately disclose that they are carrying when stopped by a police officer.

CCW Licensing stats as of January 2, 2003, since the inception of PA 381 of 2000 (July 1, 2001)
- Approximately 18 months

Licenses Approved:	67,918
Licenses Denied:	1,088
Licenses Pending:	6,477
Revoked:	48
Suspended:	85

Question 4. Describe what you think is your role in the state's emergency management network?

Public Act 390 of 1976 – The Michigan Emergency Management Act state the Director of the Michigan State Police is by statue the “State Director of Emergency Management” (also “State Fire Marshal”). In this role, the Director shall:

- Advise the Governor of the magnitude of the disaster or emergency, assess its nature and scope and determine the resources needed for prevention, mitigation, relief or recovery. (Includes making recommendations to the Governor.)
- Implement the orders and directives of the Governor in the event of a disaster or an emergency.
- Coordinate all federal, state, county, and municipal disaster prevention, mitigation, relief, and recovery operations within the state.
- Assume complete command of all disaster relief, mitigation, and recovery forces, except the National Guard or state defense force, if it appears that this action is absolutely necessary for an effective effort.
- Administer state and federal disaster relief funds.
- Mobilize and direct state disaster relief forces.
- Assign general missions to the National Guard activated for active state duty to assist the disaster relief operations.
- Establish and maintain the Emergency Management Division for the purpose of coordinating within the state the emergency management activities of county, municipal, state, and federal governments. Includes training and technical assistance to locals.

- Prepare and maintain the Michigan Emergency Management Plan that is a comprehensive plan that encompasses mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for the state.

The Department of State Police:

- Has eight (8) Emergency Management Coordinators located in MSP's seven (7) districts.
- Oversees and coordinates the activities of 111 local emergency management programs with the assistance of the district EM coordinators.
- Is the administrator of the State Hazardous Materials Training Center (State Secondary Complex).
- Maintains a State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to provide for the coordination of emergency response and disaster recovery in the state.

Question 5. What are your thoughts on the current proposal for a new building for the Department of State Police? Do you support this project? Why or why not?

On May 15, 2002, representatives from the Department of State Police Emergency Management, Communications, Special Operations, and Management Services Divisions met to discuss the issues relating to the proposed Joint HQ Building. Specifically discussed were the opportunities and risks of including the SEOC, Dispatch, and Communications at the proposed downtown central location vs. a separate remote location. Additionally, the annual net increase in rent is estimated at \$9.5 million.

In addition, it was agreed that these three functional areas must be co-located from a technical standpoint as well as resource-sharing standpoint. Costs will increase with any separations, as there would be a need to replicate generators, connectivity, leased lines, etc.

Below are the issues that need to be addressed and the risks of including the three functional areas (SEOC, Dispatch, and Communications) in the proposed downtown facility:

- We cannot foresee command needs in 20-30 years—this site by its very nature locks us in and limits our ability to change to meet the needs of the future.
- More vulnerable to natural disasters and technological disasters (floodplain and Board of Water & Light water treatment plant w/ potential hazardous materials).
- More vulnerable to terrorist actions in a metropolitan area.
- The location itself creates added risks, as it is a symbolic target for terrorists making an attempt on overall government or the state capital itself.
- Michigan State Police casualties in mass proportions (less likely to recover if entire department is lost).
- Need path analysis to determine accessibility of 800 MHz radio microwave link and to ensure ample space antenna field.
- Space does not allow for antenna field other than on rooftop (limited space).

- Uncertainty of rooftop utilization—the antenna field cannot be located on the rooftop if the helipad is on rooftop.
- Antenna costs will be higher for a rooftop antenna field.
- If antenna field is located on the roof—building structure will need to accommodate and meet special building requirements.
- An antenna field located away from a structure and hard wired has better reception and less space concerns.
- Accessibility is a disadvantage in an urban area.
- Limited ingress and egress to parking.
- Unsure of parking situation (who has control) (currently MSP has the ability to bring in couple hundred extra patrol vehicles to the Headquarters compound during an MSP mobilization event).
- Unsure of parking situation – MSP require 50-100 spaces when the EOC is activated.
- Limited number of ways to get to downtown facility.
- Unsure of parking of MSP specialty vehicles (mobile command trailer chemical munitions trailer, boats, EST vehicles, etc.) – which raises questions of security and driving distances, especially important as response time is often a critical factor in successful resolution of a critical incident.
- Not easy access to highway.
- Management Services Division would be located separately, thereby negating some benefits of consolidation.

Since the initial discussions of a joint headquarters with DMVA, the DMVA built a facility near the Lansing Capital City Airport changing the original program requirements and losing some of the benefits of consolidation.

An alternate proposal for MSP, since DMVA has already separated some of their program needs to a separate site, is to explore the feasibility of consolidating MSP headquarters at the General Office Building (GOB) at the State Secondary Complex (SSC). The State of Michigan employees vacating the GOB could move to a facility to be built at the triangle property. This facility would not have to be target hardened and would cost much less to build. There would be 2 remaining needs for an MSP headquarters. One need would be for specialty vehicles and maintenance support that could possibly be located at the Vehicle & Travel Services (VTS) location at the SSC. The other need would be for a State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sometimes will provide funding towards a SEOC that meets certain criteria. This would in effect create a MSP “campus” at the SSC. This proposal has not been fully explored, but on the surface seems to be a better business case for the taxpayers of the State of Michigan.

Question 6: What are your thoughts on the department’s communications system?
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The Michigan Public Safety Communication System (MPSCS) project began in 1984 to replace an antiquated radio system. MPSCS is comprised of 181 tower sites (120 in the Lower Peninsula and 61 in the Upper Peninsula). Managed through a 24/7 operations center, the system is maintained by technicians located throughout the State of Michigan. The MPSCS is a secure,

private, non-commercial, 800 MHz digital trunked public safety radio system. The system provides 97% mobile (in car) radio communication coverage over the entire state 100% of the time. The MPSCS is supported by a microwave telecommunications backbone which is reliable and available 99.9999% of the time. The system is APCO 25 compliant, a national open architecture standard promoting efficient use of radio spectrum, vendor competition, and user-friendly equipment. The system services over 9,000 radios, which includes all state law enforcement and correctional officers, Michigan National Guard, 9 other state departments, FBI, U.S. Customs Service, Secret Service, 212 local public safety agencies, Red Cross, and Michigan Emergency Patrol. The State Administrative Board approved a change to the state's contract with Motorola to provide a statewide upgrade to Motorola's new IP Voice Platform. Some of the improved features and enhancements included as part of this upgrade are more user capacity, more talk groups, simulcast capability, improved system redundancy, and improved network management. Subscribers to the system are charged a one-time activation fee of \$25 and an annual maintenance fee of \$200 per radio.

The system is now operational statewide. It was designed as an interoperable radio system allowing multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response to emergency or disaster scenarios. It plays a significant role in the State's domestic preparedness strategy. The MPSCS infrastructure provides a secure communications system to support public safety in their response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidences. Plans are underway to design dedicated channels to support public safety communications for response to incidents of terrorism. The MPSCS is recognized internationally as a leader in state of the art public safety communications.

Question 7: Would you support allowing local governments to share space on the state's communication towers?

Question 8: Would you support allowing private industry to share space on the state's communication towers?

A hearing was held in September, 2002, before the Michigan State Police (MSP) Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Senate Bill 1403. The purpose of the bill was to allow non-state users to hang their radio equipment on MPSCS towers. Members of MSP and Ms. Deb Devine of the Attorney General's office provided information to the subcommittee about the problems with the legislation. No further hearings were held and the bill was not reported out of committee.

The two main issues with allowing non-state users the ability to hang equipment on MPSCS towers are State Building Authority (SBA) financing prohibitions and structural engineering limits of the towers. The SBA issues tax-exempt securities to finance the acquisitions and construction of the MPSCS. SBA then takes title to the entire system (land, fixtures, and personal property). The State of Michigan enters into long-term lease(s) with the SBA for the system (one lease for each phase) and the SBA then uses the lease payments to pay off the bonds. The tax-exempt nature of SBA financing creates certain "private activity" prohibitions to assure securities remain tax-exempt, i.e. the federal government does not subsidize private activity. These prohibitions mean that no private company, local unit of government (not part of the MPSCS) or federal agency can install wireless equipment on the towers until the bonds are

fully paid, unless the SBA can assure it can meet the safe harbor provisions of the IRS Code and Regulations. Generally, this is achieved by obtaining a letter ruling from the IRS.

The SBA has taken the position that determining what percentage of private activity per tower and for the system as a whole might fall under the safe harbor exception is extremely difficult to measure. Therefore, the SBA has declined to approve any private activity on a tower or the system as a whole.

Structural engineering limits are the second major problem with allowing non-state users to hang their equipment on MPSCS towers. There is a load limit for the towers dependent upon the size and type of tower and existing equipment loads. Additional equipment on the towers could fully deplete the available capacity, thus preventing future growth or modification necessary for the MPSCS towers as changes or upgrades occur. Also, any load balance changes within the limitations require proper management to prevent twist and sway problems which could lead to structural breakdowns or misalignment of microwave dishes, thus requiring corrective action or replacement.

Public safety radio communication is a lifeline for the trooper, deputy, police officer, detective, firefighter, or the public safety officer while doing their job. MSP is Michigan's most experienced provider of statewide public safety communications. From the 1940's until December of 2002, the MSP operated a statewide radio communication system. We provided radio coverage 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. MSP was responsible for the successful build out of the state of the art MPSCS. MSP has proven they understand the needs of public safety and can successfully manage the MPSCS and recommends the return of the system to MSP.

Question 9: What are your thoughts on the State Police providing primary police protection to local units of government in financial distress?
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The Department of State Police cannot allow local units of government in financial distress to go completely without police protection. State Police commanders should develop alliances and partnerships with local and county law enforcement agencies to provide support to the affected community. Limited resources will not allow for the State Police to provide primary police protection.